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Leave	October	22nd	p.m.	arr.	Alexandria	October	27	a.m.
Leave	November	5th	p.m.	arr.	Alexandria	November	10	a.m.
Leave	December	19th	p.m.	arr.	Alexandria	December	24	a.m.
Leave	January	17th	p.m.	arr.	Alexandria	January	22	a.m.

From January 2 second service is added to Alexandria every Tuesday and Thursday.

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 1893 1894
 Seydlitz 7448 ————— 15 18 Mayern ————— 27 30

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 Pr. Hestrich 6263 Tux ————— about 5 Aug. Scharnhorst 8111 Tux ————— about 29 July
 Moon 6263 Tux ————— about 5 Aug. ————— 29 July

For further particulars apply to the Agents of the
 NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Saïd and Suez.
 C. O. STEINHOFF, Agent in Cairo, Upper Egypt.
 G. H. SCHÖNBERGER, Agent in Alexandria, Upper Egypt.

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

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Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday 4 p.m. arrive Brindisi, Tuesday 11 a.m. in time for Express Mail to London, leaving Brindisi at 7 a.m. Arrival Venice every Wednesday about 8.30 a.m. in time for Express to Switzerland, Paris and London leaving Venice 2 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. Arrival Trieste every Wednesday about 3 p.m. in connection with Train to Rome leaving Trieste 4.15 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. Passengers from Cairo will find special arrangements and luggage van attached every Saturday to Express leaving Cairo 1.30 a.m. and are conveyed directly to Quoy Klipping.

<p>Aug 4 6 p.m. R. S. Neuchâtel</p> <p>11 - - - Cleopatra</p> <p>18 - - - Habsburg</p> <p>25 - - - Sardinia</p>	<p>Sept 1 6 p.m. R. S. Cleopatra</p> <p>8 - - - Imperatrice</p> <p>15 - - - Martinis</p> <p>22 - - - Cleopatra</p>	<p>Sept 1 6 p.m. Capt. Fretlich</p> <p>8 - - - O. Ghazze</p> <p>15 - - - Fretlich</p>
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Syrian-Cyprus-Garamanian Line.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 15 and 29 August, 12 and 26 September.

Far East Lines.

Aug 4 6 p.m. **Admiral** Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore.

Departures
Honduras, 2 August, 10:00 a.m. to Tegucigalpa, 3 August, 3 September, 4 October, 3 November, 1 December, 1946.
To Suva, Aden and Bombay accelerated service about 19 August, 4 September, 1946, 19 October, 19 November, 19 December, 1946.
To Suva, Aden and Bombay accelerated service about 19 July, 17, 19 August, 19 September, 19 October, 19 November, 19 December, 1946.
To Suva, Aden, Karachi and Bombay about 19 July, 19 August, 19 September, 19 October, 19 November, 19 December, 1946.
(Walter Lind)

East African Line
To Suva, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, 2 April, 3 May, 2 June, 3 July, 2 August, 2 September, 3 October, 3 November, 3 December, 1946.
For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. TRENCH, London.
LAW HULLER, Aden, 24, Sharia Magasin, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. TRENCH, London.

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Depart.—Calum	midday	Arrive—Alexandria	8.5 p.m.
—Alexandria	midday	—Calum	10.00 p.m.
—Vancouver	6.30 p.m.	—Alexandria	10.00 p.m.
—Alexandria	midday	—Calum	9.52 p.m.

A Sleeping Car is attached to the 11.30 a.m. train between Los Angeles and Vancouver and vice-versa.

Daily Restaurant Car Service between Cars, Imigra, Port B & Vancouver.

Depart.—Cars	11.00 a.m.	Arrival—Port Baid	8.00 p.m.
—Port Baid	11.00 a.m.	—Cars	8.00 p.m.
—Vancouver	11.00 a.m.	—Imigra	8.00 p.m.
—Imigra	6.15 p.m.	—Vancouver	11.30 p.m.
—Port Baid	6.15 p.m.	—Cars	11.30 p.m.

Dining and Sleeping cars are attached to the 9 p.m. train from Vancouver every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday and to the 1.30 p.m. train from Los Angeles every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

[illegible]

Egyptian State Railways.

THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICES. (Daily)—JULY TIMETABLE.

			EXP.	ARR.	EXP.	ARR.	EXP.	ARR.
Cairo	DEP.	7.30	9.30	714.00	12.15	4.0	76.85	8.30
Tanta	ARR.	8.51	10.53	1.20	3.20	5.28	8.1	9.4
Alexandria ...	ARR.	10.55	12.55	3.5	5.50	7.35	10.0	6.0

Alexandria	... P.	7.0	9.0	11:00	—	3.40	6.0	\$11.80					
Tantab	... ARR.	8.54	10.53	12:50	—	5.40	7.51	\$1.80					
Cairo	... ARR.	10.30	12:50	2.5	—	7.10	9.20	6.0					
Cairo	... DEP.	7.0	11:01	6.15	—	8.10	11:25	12.45					
Port Said	... ARR.	12.10	4.0	11.10	Cairo	... DEP.	1.30	5.0	11.3				
Cairo	... DEP.	11:01	11:15	For Port Said	Suez (Rue Colmar)	DEP.	8.0	16.25	For Port Said				
Suez (Rue Colmar)	ARR.	1.23	11.31	At least	Cairo	... ARR.	11.20	6.95	11.3				
Cairo	... DEP.	8.5	11:30	2.40	2.55	Zagazig	DEP.	6.10	8.35	11.25			
Zagazig	... ARR.	10.3	1.39	4.45	7.27	Cairo	ARR.	8.30	10.35	1.45	8.35		
Cairo	... DEP.	7.30	9:00	12.0	4.0	6.35	Menarrah	DEP.	7.10	9.2	15.15	4.2	
Menarrah	... ARR.	14.08	12.35	3.25	7.19	9.85	Cairo	ARR.	10.30	12:30	8.5	10	9.5

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Wine and Cognacs.
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Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Lagavulin, White Horse Whiskies and other Whiskies.
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Monongahela XXXX Whisky.
"Old Valley" Whisky "Gold Lion" Cocktails
Guinness Stout, Bass Pale Ale.
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Vermouth and Aperitifs.
Teas.
PSCHORR BRAU, the renowned MUNICH BEER, in casks and bottles.
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LEON CHANDON, Reims, Champagne.
JULES ROBIN & Co., Cognac, Extra Old Brandy.
AMER PICON.
ABSINTHE PERIOD. - VERMOUTH MARTINI & ROSSI.
L. TAMPIER & Co., Bordeaux, Wines, Cognac and Rums.
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Sto. ARSENE SAUPIQUET, Nantes, Preserved Goods.
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9-7-906

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13-9-906

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15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words beyond 30	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, the advertisements not appearing consecutively

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APARTMENTS for two Gentlemen with English family at Berkeley Double or single bed-rooms, electric light, etc. Address: No. 28287, "Egyptian Gazette." 28287-6-2

BORMAN & Co.—Grand clearance sale of surplus Summer Stock, consisting of Prints, Zephyrs, Baptiste, Straw Hats for ladies and children, Parasols and all summer articles too numerous to mention. Most be sold to make room for new stock. A few slightly damaged Gladstone Bags for half of cost. 28299-6-2

BLICKENSBERGER TYPEWRITERS.—London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8 W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post Box 35. 30-9-06A

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ENGINEER (Scottish) of wide and varied engineering experience, Marine, Millwright and Hydraulic Work, seeks responsible position. Experienced in controlling all Departments; supervising and estimating. Reliable references. Address, No. 28308 "Egyptian Gazette." 28305-6-1

EGYPTIAN MINES.—Mr. Jean Pinna, Alexandria mining expert, of the firm of Pasdovani, Haymarket, Alexandria, has discovered two mining centres eighteen kilo metres from Mersa Matruh. The minerals are ferro-sulphate of copper and zinc. 28294-3-3

MRS. BOUCHER. Nursing Institute, 3 Pimlico Road, London, supplies (on receipt of full particulars) Housekeepers, Secretaries, Governesses, and Nurses of all descriptions, including monthly and children's. No fee till suited. 28235-12-8-906

WANTED! A Steward for the British Club: Applicants should apply, stating age, experience and mentioning references to the Hon. Secretary. 28262-6-5

WANTED.—At once, English nurse. Apply Mrs. Gaye, Maison Othman, Ibrahimieh. 28-9-3-3

WANTED.—English-speaking Nurse for child, 18 months. Apply, Mrs. Halse, Imperial Hotel, Cairo. 28293-3-2

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	N.
Force of Anemometer	24
State of Sea	Slight
Barometer corrected	758
Evaporation	5
State of Clouds	4 clouded
During 24 hours ending 9 a.m.	
Max. Temp. in the shade	30
Min. do.	21
Humidity of the air	71
Heat of the sun	48
Moon rises 6.8 p.m.	
sets 2.50 a.m.	

REMARKS.

There is still no change in the weather conditions. The morning opens fine and clear, with a light northern breeze and a falling barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT

For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	32	24	Mersa	40	23
Suez	37	23	At'ara	37	27
Holwan	35	22	Shakin	38	26
Ghizeh	36	22	Khartoum	37	25
Assiout	38	23	Wad Medani	34	23
Assuan	42	25	Duin	33	22
Wady Halfa	43	26			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	761.9	Light	28	Calm
Malta	761.4	Moder.	27	Very slight S.W. breeze
Bridial	757.7	Light	40	Rough
Athens	752.9	Very light	32	Slight
Limassol	754.9	Very light	33	Moder.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
August 4 Full Moon	3.0 p.m.	5.15
" 12 Last Quarter	4.48 a.m.	5.19
" 20 New Moon	3.28 a.m.	5.24
" 27 First Quarter	2.43 a.m.	5.29

THE PLANETS.

Mercury becomes visible as a morning star about the 20th of the month.
Venus sets about 2 hours after sunset.
Mars can be seen just before sunrise.
Jupiter is a morning star throughout the month.
Saturn is visible nearly all night.
The chief constellations in the South at 9 p.m. are Aquila, near the zenith (chief star, Altair) and Sagittarius about 30° above the horizon.

The Egyptian Gazette

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23 1/4 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136 1/4 (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (£0.19s.).

N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 3 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS

are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, ROWLAND WELING, Alexandria.

London Correspondent's Offices—38, New Broad Street, E.C.

Offices.—No. 1 Sharia Zervudachi, (opposite Agricultural Bank

The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.

Editor and Manager - R. SNELLING

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1906.

MUSTAPHA KAMEL IN LONDON.

The visit of Mustapha Pasha Kamel to London is symptomatic of the change that has been brought about by the Anglo-French Agreement. A few years ago the "Egyptian Patriot" would not have ventured to visit London in his official capacity as the mouthpiece of Egyptian Nationalism. But London now-a-days offers a far wider scope to this gentleman than the French Capital can. Only a few days ago the "Figaro" warned any of its readers, who might be likely to sympathise with the Pasha's aspirations, that they were approaching dangerous ground by so doing, inasmuch as any flirtation with Pan Islamic ideas would only be an encouragement to malcontents in Algeria and Tunis, and that it behoved England and France, in view of their interests in Northern Africa, to offer a firm stand against such a dangerous form of political propaganda.

The French have, in fact, become rather weary of this young man's fluent harangues

against England in Egypt, and fail to see the utility of countenancing his intrigues, especially as they have to govern a vast Moslem population. He has consequently turned his attention to London, and from all accounts appears to be very energetic. He has written letters to the "Standard" and the "Tribune," been the guest of the evening at a reception of the Pan-Islamic Society, and entertained to a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel a number of M.P.s and also one member of the Upper House, Lord Lytton, whose only connection with Egypt appears to be that his brother is the son-in-law of Mr. Wilfred Blunt. It had been expected that about thirty M.P.s would have accepted the Pasha's invitation. Mr. Byles made his excuses this time, but among M.P.s present were Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P. for the Tyne-side division of Northumberland; and Mr. J. P. Bland, M.P. for South Kerry; and Mr. Fullerton, the Liberal Labour M.P. for West Cumberland. Herr Karl Blind was also among the guests.

Afterwards Mustapha Pasha Kamel declaimed against the "errors and lies" which are spread all over Bogland and his country. "The humiliation of a whole country and a whole race by a more than barbarous execution," he said, "is not sufficient for the rulers of Egypt. They must throw discredit on the Egyptian nation. The real movement in Egypt is a national one. The Egyptian people want independence. The Sudan, the soul of our country, has been snatched from us by English politicians."

Elsewhere we give a report of the speech which the Editor of "Al Lewa" gave to his guests. No doubt the European population in Egypt will be surprised that the Pasha could have collected a number of M.P.s together to listen to his Anglophobe harangue. But after an excellent luncheon at the Carlton it does not matter much what oratory follows, and as most of the Labour and Nationalist guests of the Pasha were probably incapable of following his fluent French it is charitable to suppose that the greater part of the speech was incomprehensible to those present. The spokesman of the guests, the M. P. for Tyne-side, appears to have been guarded in his words. He declared that "the Egyptian Nationalists should be frank and open in their demands, and if they acted with prudence and patience, they might one day secure the blessing of the guaranteed independence of Egypt." The meaning of the latter phrase is really on a par with Lord Cromer's declaration that "although it may take a long time to arrive at Egyptian autonomy, that autonomy is the ultimate goal towards which reform should gradually be directed."

That the visit of the Pasha will have any results we do not for one moment believe. Not a single person of any weight in the political world was among his guests, and the fact that Mr. Byles failed to attend is curiously significant. It is worth while, however, to remind our Liberal contemporaries on the London Press, who may be prone to listen to our confere's persuasive eloquence, that any support they may be inclined to give him is tantamount to a Tarcophile policy in Egypt and the Near East. As soon as the Little Englander wing of the present Government grasp this obvious fact, they will leave Mustapha Pasha Kamel severely alone, for although they may detect Imperialism, they detect the Sultan far more, and all the propaganda of the "Egyptian Patriot" is merely directed towards the re-establishment of the political power of the Caliph in Egypt and the Sudan.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

AN "INCIDENT" THAT ENDED HAPP

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Plague.
To-day's plague bulletin records two fresh cases at Suez and a death at Alexandria.

udan Rains.
Bountiful rains are reported from the Khroum district, and are delaying communications.

Public Health Dept.
M. Habib Hannus, physician, and M. Petrovangel, pharmacist, have been authorised to practise in Egypt.

he Survey.
Survey work in Upper Egypt is nearly finished, and is now commencing in the Moudiriah of Gharbiéh.

Secondary School for Alexandria.
The Ministry of Finance has opened a credit of L.E. 50,000 for the establishment of a secondary school in Alexandria.

Execution at Tantah.
Abd el Samad Khalifa, a native of Farashoot, Gharbiéh, found guilty of murder, was executed this morning in Tantah prison.

Murder Enquiry.
Mustapha Maher Bey, Moudir of Minieh, is at Fasho, and has opened an enquiry into the murder of the mowlin of the railway station.

ote Turos.
The Imperial Ottoman Bank informs us that the "gros lot" in yesterday's drawing of Ottoman Railway Lottery bonds was won by the holder of bond No. 1,630,812.

ashish Smuggling.
On the 29th ult. the Coast Guards confiscated 190 kilos of hashish in a boat, specially adapted for hashish smuggling, which was also confiscated, near Ismatia. The smugglers were taken into custody.

Police Circular.
The Governorat of Cairo has issued instructions, by circular, to all the police kismas, as to what preliminary measures to adopt in the event of the death of a native, so as to definitely dispose of his property.

Khedivial Law School.
The "Mosayad" is given to understand that the Ministry of Public Instruction has decided to admit into the Khedivial Law School, during this coming session, a large number of graduates from the secondary schools.

The Cairo Fire.
The value of the loss sustained by Mr. Hassan Farag is estimated at L.E. 12,000. The building contained oils, paints, and ironware. Messrs. Antoun Rabbat owned the shop next door which was also destroyed. Their losses are valued at L.E. 3,000.

Where were they going?
A few days ago, says "Al Minbar," a patrol under the Hakamdar of Kaloubieh met with several natives, fully armed with guns and axes, going to some unknown destination in that moudiriah. The extraordinary gang were imprisoned, in accordance with instructions from the Cairo Parquet.

Buried Alive.
Our Suez Correspondent writes:—Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, while some native masons were demolishing an old house in the native quarter of Suez, the walls suddenly collapsed and buried Mustapha Aboulahm, who was killed on the spot. His body was subsequently recovered with great difficulty.

Esbekieh Theatre.
The new term fixed by the Ministry of Public Works for the adjudication of the lease of this theatre for 1907 closed on Tuesday, July 31, the sole bidder being Mme. Santana. The previous term appointed for May was annulled owing to the criticism of the Press regarding the shortness of the time allowed—from Saturday to Wednesday.

Credits Opened.
The Finance Ministry has opened the following credits:—L.E. 4,000 for water mains along the avenue to the Pyramids; L.E. 10,000 for irrigation works on the Gash river, Kassala province; L.E. 1,500 for a survey of the Upper Nile between Lake Albert and Gondokoro; L.E. 150,000 for dredgers for the Sudan; L.E. 1,200 for repairs to Suez harbour works.

Swiss National Fete.
The Swiss colony at Alexandria celebrated their Independence Day last night at the Beau Rivage Hotel, Rameh, by a banquet and a ball. The hotel's spacious terrace was beautifully decorated and arranged for the occasion, there were over 100 guests, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present. An excellent supper was served, and dancing was indulged in until an early hour this morning. The fete was in every way a great success, and the arrangements made reflect the greatest credit on the Beau Rivage management.

New Employment Registry.
The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment register, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Advt.]

PAN-ISLAMISM.

THE CALIPH'S ORDER.

A DANGEROUS SUBJECT.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Thursday, August 2.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Constantinople correspondent wires that the Sultan has given orders that all reference to Pan-Islamism in the local Press is to be forbidden.

THE KHEDEVE AT OSTEND.

The Khedive arrived at Ostend unexpectedly on Friday last. His Highness will visit successively Antwerp and Brussels, where he will be received officially by King Leopold. On leaving Belgium the Khedive will proceed to Kissingen in Germany for a course of the waters. He will occupy apartments at a well-known establishment conducted by Professor Dapper.

THE BRITISH GARRISON.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, at Hyderabad Barracks, Colchester, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed, it is thought, to Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

THE WORKMEN'S STRIKE.

The Alexandria Municipality has arrived at an understanding with its workmen and tomorrow work will be resumed as usual.

An incident occurred at Minet-el-Bassal this morning. The strikers went there to interview some of the "blacklegs," who still persisted in working. When one of the strikers approached these men a policeman threatened him, a scuffle ensued, and an Arab striker, named Mohamed Rehid, was arrested, and Gaetano Bernice, who tried to rescue him, was injured on the hand. The strikers afterwards went to the Italian Consulate, where the authorities enjoined them to refrain from acts of violence and promised that they would interest themselves on their behalf. A meeting subsequently took place between the Italian Vice-Consul and Mr. Riéi, of the Alexandria Municipal Council, and an accord was arrived at. It was agreed to resume work tomorrow on the condition that the Municipality would enquire into the grievances of their petition for an increase of wages in view of the enormous and continuous increase in the cost of the necessities of life.

SUDAN AND ABYSSINIA.

According to "Al Zaher," the Abyssinians on the Sudan frontier have requested permission of the Government to enter the Sudan. The Sudan Government has reassured that of Abyssinia, which was disturbed by the request of its subjects.

The district of Beni has been annexed to the district of Kallabat, which depends from the Sudan Government. The revenue from this newly annexed district will be divided between the Abyssinian and Sudanese Governments.

AFFRAY AT PORT SUDAN.

An affray which, but for the prompt intervention of Bimbashi Parsons, the Governor, might have had serious results, occurred on the 17th ult. at a new village a mile or so west of Port Sudan. The place is occupied by Sudanese, who had built the villages and were, as is their custom, digging wells, which were closely guarded from outsiders.

On the evening of the 17th several Hadendawa approached one of the wells, but were ordered off by the gaffir, who tried to seize the sword of one of the party. The gaffir was knocked down, and his cries attracted the villagers, who gave chase to the intruders, stoning them as they ran.

The Hadendawa, however, being reinforced and numbering sixty, returned armed to the teeth and attacked their pursuers, with whom they were well matched, and thanks to their weapons wounded twenty-five of them, six Hadendawa only being hurt.

It was at this psychological moment, as the saying goes, that Bimbashi Parsons, with a detachment of troops, police, and gaffirs, arrived and promptly separated the warriors, and arrested those of them who had not been wounded.

The enmity between Sudanese and Hadendawa is proverbial, and skirmishes are frequent between them.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner Menes sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last, and is due here about the 11th inst., with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

JUSTICE IN EGYPT.

THE DENISHWAI EXECUTIONS.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH PSEUDO-HUMANITARIANS.

WEIGHTY PROTEST.

A White Paper has been issued dealing with the recent outrage upon British officers in Denishwai. The correspondence is prefaced by a Khedivial decree, dated February, 1895, which sets up a special tribunal for dealing with crimes committed by natives against officers or men of the British Army of Occupation, or of any British warship stationed in an Egyptian port.

A report to Sir Edward Grey by the Earl of Cromer, dated June 15, states that the natives attacked the officers with naboots, or heavy sticks, and that the most serious attack was made with these naboots after the officers had been deprived of their guns, and were consequently defenceless. "This fact," he points out, "shows a very hostile and determined spirit on the part of the villagers." A telegram from Mr. Findlay, our acting Agent after Lord Cromer's departure, to Sir E. Grey, on June 22, states that even the anti-English Press speaks of the "clemency" of the officers attacked, and regards the conduct of the villagers as casting discredit on the whole Egyptian people, as well as being indefensible in itself.

A subsequent dispatch to Lord Cromer lays emphasis on the facts that the officers had gone to shoot by invitation, that the attack was probably premeditated, and that a small fire which broke out on a threshing-floor (not in a granary, as previously stated), and which was at once extinguished, was probably a preconcerted signal for this attack, and not the chief cause of the excitement. In Lord Cromer's view this premeditation against officers in uniform gives a very serious aspect to the incident.

A post-mortem examination made by the medico-legal expert of the native tribunals established that the blow given to Capt. Bull had caused concussion of the brain, and that while not sufficient to cause death, it had reduced him to a weak condition, in which he was quickly affected by sunstroke, and had thus acted as a contributory cause of his death. It is added at least two severe blows on the head were received by Bull after his helmet had been knocked off; subsequently, when already suffering from concussion, he was compelled by his assailants to run in the sun.

With respect to the trial of the prisoners arrested for taking part in the outrage, Mr. Findlay informs Sir E. Grey that "the decision of the Court was unanimous. Premeditation and concerted action were clearly established by the evidence, as was also the fact that the blows which he received acted as a contributory cause of the death of Capt. Bull. I am informed that any British jury would have found the first six prisoners guilty of murder. In the case of the four men who are under sentence of death, there are no extenuating circumstances; they were held by the Court to be all equally guilty. The Court expressed its opinion that extreme forbearance and self-restraint characterised the behaviour of the officers. It was only after the latter had given up their guns that the chief attack took place. The villagers continued it in cold blood and showed the greatest brutality. Three of the best-known native advocates defended the accused and were given a full hearing."

The execution, he states in a telegram dated July 4, "could not have been carried out more quickly. I consider that the arrangements were admirable and reflect great credit on all concerned." He adds that the "reports published in the Press have mostly been either false or inaccurate, in spite of every facility having been given. The Egyptian, being a fatalist, does not greatly fear death, and there is therefore much to be said for flogging as a judicial punishment in Egypt."

The most serious part of the correspondence concerns the effect produced in Egypt by the attitude of a certain section of the Radical party in Parliament. On this subject, Mr. Findlay, telegraphing to Sir E. Grey on July 5, uses plain language. "It is my duty," he says, "to warn you of the deplorable effect which is being produced in Egypt by the fact that members of Parliament have seriously called in question the unanimous sentence passed by a legally constituted Court, of which the best English and the best native Judge were members. This fact will, moreover, supply the lever which has, up to the present, been lacking to the venal agitators who are at the head of the so-called patriotic party. The local press campaign, in which both European and native journals are engaged, has recommenced with such violence, and is being conducted with such an absolute disregard for truth, as to make it evident that large sums of money have been expended. . . . Should the present state of things continue, and, still more, should the agitation in this country find support at home, the date is not far distant when the necessity will arise for bringing in a press law and for considerably increasing the army of occupation." Mr. Findlay also points out, as showing the moderate attitude of the British authorities, that the Denishwai incident is the only case in which an army of occupation has been delegated to another tribunal its powers of judging and punishing offences against itself.

The correspondence closes with a weighty memorandum by the Earl of Cromer, in which

he offers some general remarks upon the Denishwai incident, and upon its relation to the administration of justice in Egypt. Expressing his concurrence in the steps taken by Mr. Findlay, he says, "Had I remained in Egypt, I should in every respect have adopted the same course as that which he pursued. The prisoners had a perfectly fair trial, by a very well-constituted Court, all the members of which spoke Arabic, in which language most of the proceedings were conducted. I consider that the sentences, though severe, were just and necessary. I can see nothing reprehensible in the manner in which they were executed. I may remark that Mr. Macbell, who was in charge of the proceedings, is a singularly humane man, and is very popular among the natives of Egypt by reason of the great sympathy he has always shown for them."

Then follows a lengthy survey of past judicial and administrative methods in Egypt, demonstrating the infamous frequency with which, for the slightest offences and by the most subordinate officials, the lash was used with severity. This state of things, on the initiative of Lord Dufferin and his successors, has been completely changed, but with results that our pseudo-humanitarians at home should carefully weigh. "One of the results of the sudden abolition of the 'courbash' was that the people refused to work. I well remember that at one time it seemed that the alternatives would be presented to the Egyptian Government and its British advisers of either allowing the fields to remain uncultivated, or else of permitting the people to be flogged in order to save them from starvation. It was only the very remarkable skill shown by Sir Colin Moncrieff and his assistants which enabled the Government to tide over the period of transition—a period which, I may observe, I think caused me greater anxiety than any other during my lengthened Egyptian experience. A further result which ensued from the immediate abolition of the 'courbash' was that life and property became insecure. Of all the Egyptian Ministers with whom I have had to deal, none, probably, had a greater respect for the law than Nubar Pasha, who assumed office about a year after the issue of Lord Dufferin's famous Circular. Nubar Pasha, however, found it necessary to appoint what were termed 'Commissions of Brigandage'—in other words, to introduce martial law.

"Since that time various improvements have been made in the system of justice, but the point to which I wish to draw special attention now is, that gradually the lawless portion of the community in Egypt began to understand that a principle which, so far as they were concerned, was entirely novel, had been introduced into the administration of justice. It was that no one could be punished for a crime unless he was proved to be guilty. Further, they came to understand that proof, which would satisfy the Law Courts, was extremely difficult to obtain, and that in the large majority of cases, even when guilt was proved, the punishments were far from being severe. The result has been that, in default of adequate proof, a large number of persons accused of crime, who were unquestionably guilty, have, during the last 15 or 20 years, escaped punishment. Hence, it cannot be doubted, a considerable disrespect for the law was engendered."

Having laid down these grave considerations, Lord Cromer announces his intention to institute further reforms. In future no execution will take place before having been confirmed by some superior authority, but while averse to flogging, he is not prepared to say that in some special cases it should not be retained. He also proposes that the terms of the Decree of 1895 should be amended in the sense of, for the future, only permitting punishments of the nature of those sanctioned by the penal code.

In conclusion, Lord Cromer says:—"There is no royal road to progress in Egypt. Any attempt to prematurely force Western institutions and Western ideas on the people can only have one result, namely, to produce a reaction, and to defeat the object of those well-wishers of Egypt in England with whose general aspirations I believe myself to be in perfect accord, although I may occasionally differ from them as to the time and method of giving effect to the principles which they advocate."

THE 'EGYPTIAN PATRIOT.'

MUSTAPHA KAMEL'S DEJEUNER.

A TORRENT OF ABUSE.

Mustapha Pasha Kamel gave a political déjeuner at the Carlton Hotel, last Thursday, at which he expounded his views and those of the party he represents before a small gathering. Among the guests were Lord Lytton, Mr. John M. Robertson, M.P., Mr. Boland, M.P., Herr Karl Blind, and M. Suhrawardi, Secretary to the Pan-Islamic Association.

In the course of a long and animated address in French, Kamel Pasha declared that many errors and falsehoods were current in England with regard to the Egyptian population. It was said, for instance, that they were fanatical. Nothing could be farther from the truth. If by fanaticism it was only meant that they were Mussulmans, then one might as well say the English were fanatics because they, with that great man Gladstone at their head, sympathized with the Christians of Eastern Europe. The fact was that Islamism enjoined them to treat the Christians with justice and equity, and their Prophet was married to a Christian woman.

A National Movement.

The present agitation in Egypt was a national movement. The Egyptian people were more than ever attached to the principle of the independence of their territory. Certain people were hypnotized by the financial situation of Egypt, and were astonished that the Egyptians are not happy under the régime of a foreign occupation. To hear them talk one would think that Egypt was a bazaar and not a fatherland. In order to understand why Egyptians deplored the English occupation, one must bear in mind that England has taken from them the Sudan, which was the very soul of their country, and for which they had made so many sacrifices. Again, the number of English officials continually increased, while that of the Egyptian officials decreased.

One of the chief causes of discontent related to education. Before the occupation, when the Budget of Egypt was far less heavy than at present, the Government schools were free. Under Lord Cromer education was reserved for the children of the rich. The Nationalist Party in Egypt did all they could to remedy this lamentable state of things. A large number of poor children received free education in national schools supported by voluntary contributions.

Administration of the Law.

Then there was the question of the administration of the law. The number of English judges in the courts was constantly increasing, and at the same time Lord Cromer clung to that extraordinary tribunal, the doings of which at Denishwai had aroused so much indignation. It was a monstrous abuse that in a civilized country there should exist a court which had no code or law, and from whose decisions there was no appeal and no hope of pardon. He demanded in the name of justice and humanity the revision of the Denishwai judgment before independent judges, such as those of the Mixed Court of Appeal at Alexandria.

With regard to the trial of foreigners for criminal offences, Egyptians were indignant to see so many of them get off scot-free owing to what were called the Capitulations. Foreign prisoners should be sent for trial before the mixed tribunals, which inspired confidence.

It would not be forgotten that Egypt demanded, and obtained, during the revolution of 1892 a constitution. England annulled the gift, while promising, through Lord Dufferin, to restore it to Egypt in due season. Nothing could secure for Egyptians tranquillity, justice, and order but a constitution giving the people the right of control over the measures of the Government. In claiming its liberty, Egypt did not ask for arms, but for a recognized and incontestable right.

At the close of Kamel Pasha's address, Mr. J. M. Robertson assured him of the sympathy which his views inspired in those who had listened to him. Mr. Robertson expressed no opinion upon the Denishwai affair, but said the Egyptian Nationalist Party had the active sympathy of a large part of the English people, who understood their aspirations, and hoped that, with prudence and deliberation, the independence which had been guaranteed to their country would become an accomplished fact.

THE PASHA INTERVIEWED.

In conversation with a representative of "The Daily Chronicle," Kamel Pasha made the following careful and considered statement of the views of his party:—

"In the first place," he said, "it is essential to impress upon the English people the simple truth that fanaticism—by which I mean religious animosity—has no existence at all in Egypt. The charge of fanaticism is always recurring, and it is invariably trumped up with a view to injuring our people. There is no hatred whatever towards Christians as such. It is too often forgotten that Islam commands tolerance and justice towards Christians, and the Prophet himself set the example by marrying a Christian wife.

Religious Tolerance.

"And of all Mussulmans the Egyptians are the most tolerant. The Mohamedans have lived side by side with the Christian Copts for centuries, and men of all nationalities resident in Egypt have recognised our Liberalism in this respect. Many Europeans have even contributed to the rational schools established among us by private subscription.

"Since the time of Mehemet Ali we have been extremely proud of our schools and, in fact, of all our intellectual movements, our newspapers, and so on. We were the first Mussulman people to adopt European civilisation and yet the English seem to regard us as

natives of the Congo! For nearly a century past our young men have been sent to France or Germany or England for education, and we now enjoy quite as high a culture as the leading European States. It is absurd to compare us with Morocco, or with Lake Chad, as many English people do.

"Of course, we feel a natural sympathy with the other peoples of Islam, just as Gladstone used to speak of the Armenians as his brother Christians; but Islam must never be confounded with fanaticism among us. Such parties as the Jew baiters or the more violent political and religious sects of Europe could not exist in Egypt. Do you suppose that if we had been fanatics the small British army of occupation could have held its own in a population of 12,000,000, or that Lord Cromer could have induced us to believe we were happy and prosperous for twenty-four years? In face of recent assertions I cannot too often repeat that fanaticism does not exist among us. Egypt is the land of true democracy and Liberalism. We know well enough that fanaticism produces only destruction, but a Liberal spirit works for the progress and enlightenment at which we aim.

The Denishwai Executions.

"The method of the Denishwai trial and of the executions has undoubtedly produced a most painful impression on all classes. The nation has never been so unanimous. Even the bitterest opponents of the British occupation could not have believed such an outrage possible. All Egypt from the sea to Nubia felt that such treatment was barbarous and unworthy both of ourselves and you. It will not be forgotten. Only one thing can obliterate the memory of the wrong: the British Government must recognise its error and change the principles which make such a thing possible. All we demand is a system of justice, such as exists in England itself. No country in the world has such a tribunal as this which Lord Cromer established to decide cases between the British and Egyptians—a tribunal with absolute power, from which there is no appeal. Our first and immediate demand, therefore, is the abolition of this tribunal, which we justly regard as a disgrace to civilisation.

No Danger from the Sultan.

"Many English people appear to think that if the British garrison were withdrawn we should fall again under the control of Turkey. Such an apprehension springs only from ignorance of our relation to the Sultan. The Sultan, as Khalif of Islam, has a religious influence over Mohamedans just as the Pope has over Roman Catholics, and England has sometimes used this influence, as at the time of the Sepoy rising. But of political interference from Turkey as one of the Powers there has not been the slightest sign since Turkey renounced all effective suzerainty by the Treaty of London in 1840. After that treaty Turkey always respected our independence. She even refused to send troops into our country when urged by the Powers during Arabi's movement. Certainly we hope to see Turkey so reformed and renewed that she may become a strong and progressive State, advancing in civilisation like Japan. But no political connection enters into the calculations either of Turkey or ourselves; if for no other reason, because we know that any such attempt would unite all Europe against us both.

"We have no fear of invasion by any Power. Our country is singularly well situated for defence, and by nature, population, and arms she is now quite able to look after her own interests and to protect her frontiers.

Programme of National Party.

"The first article in our programme, therefore, is naturally the independence of Egypt. Over and over again, in Parliament and in official correspondence, England has solemnly promised to return Egypt to the Egyptians, and it is a promise we never forget. Even apart from that promise, all Egypt would unite in the demand for freedom. Do you suppose any Englishman would endure the loss of liberty such as we suffer now? Not one Englishman would endure it.

"As I said, we have not much fear now of foreign interference, but our independence should nevertheless be guaranteed by the Powers, as is the case with so many small nationalities. For ourselves, we demand a free constitution and a truly national Government, but as long as our debt to Europe continues we are perfectly willing to accept the financial control of England or of France.

Education Arrested.

"Till this independence comes, we shall devote all our power to extending education among our people. A thing which came as a shock to all Egyptians, and, I think, might well shock all civilised people, was England's refusal to grant higher education to the poor in the Government schools. Before the British occupation all Government schools were free, or pretty nearly free, and the children of poor parents could rise to the highest positions in the State. In fact, most of the remarkable men of modern Egypt have been children of poor parents.

"But the British system opens these schools only to the rich, who can pay the cost of higher education. Lord Cromer has instituted a feeble kind of elementary education for the poor, but no students are now admitted free into the good schools, and among a democratic people like ourselves it is rightly regarded as a crime to prevent the poor from sharing in the highest education. This grievance alone would have sufficed to make the British Administration hated.

"But, above all, it is, as I have said, national independence and a free Constitution which we demand. Even Tewfik granted us a Parliament, which was destroyed when the British came. Lord Dufferin promised us a Parliament again in 1885, but nothing has come of these promises, and now Lord Cromer has gathered the entire power of the State into his own hands, and rules us like a veritable autocrat.

"Surely our demands are such as English people, with their own love of freedom, can understand."

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Built in 1904. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light. Lift. Pension P.T. 50. Arrangements for families.

Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25. — Meals in the Cafe 2/6-3/6-1/2-1/6

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Every Night
On the Verandah of the
WINDSOR HOTEL,
ALEXANDRIA.
FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah
12-11-06

Major General Sir F. Wingate had the honour of being received by the King last Thursday.

H.E. Ibrahim Pasha Fuad, Minister of Justice, is expected to arrive in Cairo, on his return from Europe, on the 7th inst.

Mr. Jennings Bramly, Inspector of the Sinai Peninsula, has obtained three months' leave on private affairs.

Lieut. F. J. M. Postlethwaite, 1st Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.), and Lieut. W. P. Stirling, D.S.O., 2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, have been selected for duty with the Egyptian Army.

The death occurred in Cairo on Monday evening of M. Elias Ganem, dragoman of the French Consulate-General at Beyrout.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

THE PASHA INTERVIEWED.

COMMISSION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Commission Municipale s'est réunie le 1er août 1906, à 4 h. 1/2 p.m., au palais municipal, en séance de séance, sous la présidence de M. le Dr. Schiess pacha.

Les procès-verbaux des séances de la Commission des 23 mai, 6 et 20 juin 1906 sont approuvés.

Mention est faite de l'envoi à tous les membres des procès-verbaux des séances de la Délégation des 5, 12, 19, 26 juin, 3 et 10 juillet 1906.

Communication est donnée des lettres suivantes du Ministère de l'Intérieur :

1. Une lettre du 2 juillet 1906 approuvant les décisions prises par la Commission au sujet de la concession d'une jetée au Port Est, à M. W. O. Joseph, à la condition que la Municipalité s'entende à ce sujet avec l'Administration des Ports et Phares et à la condition expresse qu'aucune matière liquide ou solide ne soit déversée directement dans la mer.

2. Une lettre du 7 juillet 1906 approuvant l'ouverture des différents crédits votés par la Commission dans sa séance du 20 juin.

3. Une lettre du 3 juillet 1906 relative à l'architecture de la façade de l'édifice à ériger vis-à-vis l'hôtel consulaire de France sur les quais.

La Commission approuve les vues de la Délégation à cet égard.

4. Une lettre du 28 juillet 1906 informant que l'examen du projet de règlement relatif à l'introduction de la viande congelée a permis de se rendre compte qu'il y a lieu d'y apporter diverses modifications et qu'il conviendrait de représenter la question à l'étude du Gouvernement en automne prochain, après le retour de M. le Conseiller financier.

La Commission estime qu'en attendant l'adoption d'un règlement définitif à ce sujet, il y a lieu de provoquer des instructions de la part du Gouvernement en ce qui concerne les mesures provisoires à adopter qui devront tendre à assurer toutes les visites sanitaires de ces viandes avant qu'elles ne soient livrées à la consommation.

6. Une lettre du 22 juillet 1906 remettant copie d'une lettre du Ministère des Finances tendant à la consignation de la zone des fortifications situées au Nord de la porte Rosette, non comprises les bâtiments actuellement affectés à des services publics et informé en ce qui concerne la partie Sud des fortifications qu'il est préférable d'attendre pour la consignation à la Municipalité le résultat des travaux d'embellissement que celle-ci aura exécutés dans la partie Nord.

Lecture est à ce sujet donnée de la lettre adressée par la Délégation à S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur exposant les travaux faits et les résultats obtenus et signalant les inconvénients qui résulteraient de l'interruption des travaux d'embellissement dont tout le public d'Alexandrie attend avec impatience l'achèvement.

La Commission approuve les termes de la lettre adressée par la Délégation et décide d'insister auprès de S.E. le Ministre pour que la consignation des terrains nécessaires du parc Sud ait lieu le plus tôt possible.

(A suivre).

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

Le marché a débuté soutenu, mais il n'a pas tardé à fléchir à la suite d'une forte baisse de la Delta Land.

Cette dernière valeur a reculé de 3 3/8 à 3 5/32 parce que le rapport serait, dit-on, défavorable, en ce sens que les recettes n'auraient pas atteint le niveau espéré.

Toute la cote s'est ressentie de la mauvaise humeur causée par cette nouvelle.

La National Bank a réactionné de 25 1/2 à 25 7/16; l'Agricole de 9 21/32 à 9 5/8; le Comptoir de 6 7/16 à 6 13/32 l'ancienne et de 6 1/4 à 6 7/32 la nouvelle.

L'ensemble du marché a été lourd et sans affaires. Les transactions n'ont d'ailleurs en d'importance qu'en Delta Land et en Comptoir.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, Mercredi 1er Août 1906.

A Londres, hier, le Consolidé anglais est resté invarié à 87 3/4, de même que l'Unité à 104 1/2. La National Bank a gagné 1/8 à 25 3/8. La Delta a perdu 1/8 à 16 3/4. L'Agricole est demeurée inchangée à 9 5/8. La Delta Light a été cotée 11 1/2, ex coupon.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien est restée stationnaire à 760. La Banque d'Athènes est renseignée en reprise de 1 franc à 149.

Notre marché des valeurs a été, ce matin, plus animé qu'hier. Le niveau de généralité des cours a été même supérieur à celui de la séance précédente. Il faut espérer que cette fermeté se maintiendra.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National a été possédée, au début de la séance, aux abords de 25 5/8 pour clore à 25 1/2 9/16; l'Agricole a été plus fermée à 9 5/8 11/16. Le Comptoir Financier a débuté à 6 9/32 pour avancer en clôture à 6 3/8 7/16 l'action ancienne et 6 3/16 la nouvelle; la part de fondateur a avancé à 44. La Banque d'Abyssinie a été offerte à 5 7/8.

L'action Agricole du Nil a gagné 3 francs à 273; la part de fondateur a, par contre, faibli à 7 1/16. L'action Enterprise and Development a été cotée 12 12 1/8. La Nile Land a rétrogradé à 13 et la Warden Estate à 6 3/4. Les Improvements Corporation ont progressé à 4 11/16.

Les Jonissances Eaux du Caire ont fait 261 262. Les Brasseries des Pyramides a avancé à 127. Les Héliopolis ont été négociées à 286. Les actions de dividende Tramways d'Alexandrie ont reculé de 310 à 334.

En bonne tendance, l'Anglo-American Nile a gagné 1/8 à 5 3/8 et les Automobiles 3/16 à 4 3/4.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nangovich et les Egyptian ont été délaissés à leurs cours précédents. Les Upper Egypt se sont raffermis à 4 3/4. Les parts de fondateur National Hotel se sont inscrites à 52.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Estates se sont consolidés à 1 3/4 13/16 et la part de fondateur à 10 9/16. Bon mouvement sur la Khedivial Mail, qui a atteint 33 sh. Les Constructions ont avancé à 17 1/16 1/2. Les New Egyptian ont été plus faibles à 29 sh. et les Cotton Mills à 5 sh. 6.

La rumeur court que, par suite des besoins usuels du commerce du coton, les Banques se préparaient à élever prochainement leur taux d'intérêt, ainsi qu'à restreindre leurs avances sur titres.

Nous enregistrons cette information sous toute réserve, bien qu'elle provienne de bonne source.

A l'assemblée générale ordinaire de l'Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., tenue le 24 Juillet dernier à Londres, le président du meeting, sir Auckland Colvin, a donné, sur la situation financière entre cette Société et sa filiale l'Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Co., quelques explications intéressantes dont voici la substance :

"La Delta Land a été formée en Avril 1904 sous les auspices de notre Compagnie, et ses opérations en terrains se confinaient à nos lignes de railways ou à leur extension projetée. Notre Compagnie avait pris au pair 10,000 actions à £1 de la première émission de la Delta Land et autant de la seconde émission, ces dernières offertes avec une prime de £1, soit £2 par action.

"Par suite, la direction et l'administration de la Delta Land fut placée en grande partie dans les mains des directeurs et des agents de nos railways. Or, la Delta Land a trouvé désirable de modifier ses statuts à l'effet de diriger elle-même ses importantes affaires. De fait, son capital avait été porté à un quart de million de livres, ses propriétés avaient été disséminées et requéraient attention et développement. De notre côté, nous avions sérieusement étudié la question de savoir s'il était judicieux d'avoir un si grand placement dans une Compagnie qui avait dépassé les limites de son programme primitif et aux vues raisonnables de laquelle nous n'avions pas le droit de nous opposer.

"Après avoir consulté nos conseils, nous avons, par conséquent, décidé avec regret de vendre notre avoir en Delta Land, en réalisant un profit considérable."

Les recettes des Tramways d'Alexandrie pour la semaine finissant le 28 Juillet dernier se sont élevées à L. E. 1825 contre 1,610 en 1905, soit en augmentation de L. E. 215 pour l'exercice courant.

Depuis le 1er Janvier 1906, les recettes totales se chiffrent par L. E. 43,944 contre 37,111 par l'exercice précédent, soit avec une plus-value de L. E. 6,833.

Carnet de l'actionnaire. Les actionnaires de la Compagnie Agricole du Nil sont avisés que la date d'appel des 75 % restant dus sur le capital des actions de la nouvelle émission est fixée au 15 Août courant. Le versement, à raison de Frs. 197,50 par action, peut être effectué à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, à la Banque Impériale Ottomane ou à la Société Générale Egyptienne pour l'Agriculture et le Commerce, contre la remise des titres.

THE COTTON MARKET.

KEARSEY AND CUNNINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT

Liverpool, July 26.

In Egyptian cotton rather more business has been done this week; the only changes however in quotations are a reduction of 1/2 per lb. in Fine, and an advance of 1/2 per lb. in Good Brown. Uppers are unchanged. In Futures a fair business has taken place, and the latest values are, delivery :

July 9.50 Oct. 9.20 Jan. 8.34
Aug. 9.53 Nov. 8.54
Sept. 9.39 Dec. 8.42

AMERICAN FUTURES.—Business this week has again been very restricted, and prices have experienced a fall of 13 points, to day's closing values being 11 @ 12 points below those of last Thursday. The decline has been chiefly due to weariness at the limited nature of the business general pessimistic sentiment, and to considerable uneasiness at the condition of affairs in Russia. The crop reports are generally accepted as favourable, although there have been continued rains over certain portions of the cotton area, which in more lively circumstances would probably have attracted more attention, and which may become serious if prolonged.

The following are the latest quotations :
July 5.774 Oct./Nov. 5.55 Feb./Mar. 5.57
July/Aug. 5.74 Nov./Dec. 5.54 Mar./Apr. 5.59
Aug./Sept. 5.63 Dec./Jan. 5.54 Apr./May 5.60
Sept./Oct. 5.59 Jan./Feb. 5.55 May/June 5.61

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREMEN.

FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY

N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to

Managers of certain good circles.

Beware of evilly disposed competition unning

down this very

SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

July 31.

Souégal, French s., capt. Vincenti, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.

Antwerpen, Dan. s., capt. Madsen, Copenhagen and Antwerp, Diab.

Esperanza, Brit. s., capt. Yeroyanni, Alexandretta, Moss & Co.

Kypros, Greek s., capt. Pithis, Cyprus and Port Said, Pilavachi.

Vassilissa Olga, Greek s., capt. Maroulis, Salonica and Piræus, Nanopolo.

Avon, Brit. s., capt. Lancaster, Liverpool and Malta, Tamvaco.

Kairos, Brit. s., capt. Bennett, Hull, Grace & Co.

Fenay Lodge, Brit. s., capt. Hay, Rangoon and Port Said, Barker & Co.

Carib Prince, Brit. s., capt. Kirkwood, London and Malta, Grace & Co.

Foria, French s., capt. Rival, Marseilles and Port Said, Diab.

August 1.

Appledore, Brit. s., capt. Jones, Cardiff, Grace & Co.

Joshua Nicholson, Brit. s., capt. Cherry, Antwerp and Malta, Tamvaco.

Enosis, Greek s., capt. Abatiellos, Cardiff, Rizzo.

Koseir, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Messina and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

DEPARTURES

August 1.

Kypros, Greek s., capt. Pithis, Cyprus.

Vassilissa Olga, Greek s., capt. Maroulis, Constantinople.

El-Kahira, Brit. s., capt. Vassaxia, Piræus and Constantinople.

Bosforo, Ital. s., capt. Clavero, Brindisi and Venice.

Elektra, Aust. s., capt. Signorelli, Brindisi and Trieste.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

August.
Thurs. 2 Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10.

Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Romanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)

French Garden. Varieties. 9.

Zizinia Theatre. Cinematograph Theatre. 9.

San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.

Alhambra. Italian dramatic company in *Nerone*. 9.30.

San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.

Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) 3rd class Challenge Cup Competition and Practice. 2.30.

Mex Casino. Réunion des Familles. Ball. 9.30.

San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.

Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30

San Stefano Casino. Fête in aid of Russian refugees.

Wed 8 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.

CAIRO.

August.
Thurs. 2 New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.

Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizah Boys' Band.

Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon.

Tues. 7 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

Wed. 8 Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.

Supplement Commercial et Financier.

DE "L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc etc

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Wednesday, 1st August, 1906.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

Company's Offices

Post-Office

H. M.

H. M.

London

Liverpool

Manchester

Glasgow

Other Provincial Offices

12

15

25

17

25

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

Expédition des Graines de Coton aux Quais de Gabbari.

Pour éviter dans la mesure du possible tout retard dans l'exportation des graines de coton nous venons, d'accord avec l'Administration des Ports, de prendre les arrangements suivants qui entreront en vigueur à partir de la prochaine saison cotonnière (Octobre 1906) :

1.) A partir de la date des expéditions de graines de coton destinées à l'exportation immédiate peuvent (sur une déclaration dans ce sens faite sur la lettre de voiture) être admises pour le Quai C (voies No. 5 de la Gare des Quais de Gabbari.)

2.) En cas de besoin, c'est-à-dire en cas d'engorgement du Quai C l'Administration a également le droit de diriger ces expéditions au Quai E (voies No. 9 d'où les destinataires les feront décharger par leurs soins et à leurs frais, risques et périls.)

3.) Ces expéditions demeurent soumises à toutes les dispositions du Tarif de marchandises, surtout en ce qui concerne le délai de déchargement et la responsabilité.

4.) En tout cas l'Administration se réserve le droit au cas où les circonstances du service l'exigent (telles qu'engorgement des quais, etc.) de suspendre le transport des graines pour tout ou partie de ces Quais ainsi que d'apporter toute modification qu'elle jugera nécessaire aux dispositions ci-dessus tout en déclinant d'ores et déjà toute responsabilité.

Mais il est à espérer que grâce aux mesures prises le transport sera effectué d'une manière satisfaisante à l'intérêt du Commerce.

Le Caire, le 28 Juillet 1906. 28290-2-1

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication le Dallage de la rue Nasr el Dine.

Le cautionnement est fixé L.E. 30. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où ils peuvent être consultés par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cachetés à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 7 Août 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour dallage de la rue Nasr el Dine."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 7 Août prochain à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président, (Signé) DR. SCHIESS

Alexandrie, le 26 Juillet 1906. 28290-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de terrassement de la route de 30m. depuis la rue El Chatby jusqu'à la tranchée de l'Ibrahimieh.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 190. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau Central Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cachetés à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 14 Août.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra en outre porter la mention "Soumission pour Travaux de terrassement de la route de 30 m."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque devra être remis au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 14 Août à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président, (Signé) DR. SCHIESS

Alexandrie, le 30 Juillet 1906. 28289-3-2

AVIS

Le mardi quatorze (14) Août prochain, la Municipalité procédera à la vente des pierres de taille (blois) provenant de la démolition de la tour dite des "Romains."

Chaque soumissionnaire devra déposer un cautionnement de L.E. 5.

Le prix devra être donné par mètre cube de pierre brutes telles qu'elles se trouvent sur le chantier.

L'acheteur, ou son délégué, pourra assister au mesurage des pierres qui sera commandé le lendemain de la vente et devra effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale au jour après le mesurage.

Il aura à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la ville et devra enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai d'un mois sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire.

Les offres devront être adressées, sous pli cachetés, à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 14 Août prochain. Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter, en outre, la mention : (Soumission pour l'achat des pierres provenant de la démolition de la tour des Romains.)

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque agré par la Municipalité, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 14 Août 1906 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie, le 30 Juillet 1906.

Le Vice-Président, (Signé) DR. SCHIESS.

28297-8-1

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Coton F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août talar 21 — / — / —; plus bas pour août 20 1/8 à — / — / —.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août P.T. 68 20/40 à — / —; plus bas pour août 68 — / — / —.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)
Coton.—A la dernière minute et pour empêcher probablement une liquidation on a soutenu l'août mais au fond la tendance reste mauvaise pour la vieille récolte.

Novembre est faible aussi.
Graines de coton.—Marché inactif mais prix soutenus.
Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khediviale, le 1er août 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)
Tal. 20 1/2 Livraison Août
" 17 11/32 " Novembre
" 17 3/32 " Janvier
" 17 9/32 " Mars

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

MORE MUTINIES.

FIGHTING AT SVEABORG.

JEWISH DEPUTY MURDERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1. The garrison of Dushlagar, in the Caucasus, has mutinied, killing the commander and eight officers, and have taken over local administration.

Serious military outbreaks have occurred in the town and Government of Samara. (Reuter.)

HELSINGFORS, August 1. The mutiny has been suppressed. Troops have occupied Skatudden. (Reuter.)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1. The revolutionaries have destroyed the bridge at the station of Rihimeaki, a junction between here and Helsinki, for the purpose of delaying the movement of troops.

Intense excitement prevails here owing to the unrest in Kronstadt, caused by the news of the mutiny. It is reported from Finland that the crews of some ships coming from Kronstadt have mutinied. (Reuter.)

HELSINGFORS, August 1. According to the latest information the cannonade at Sveaborg continues. Great numbers have been killed. The wounded are landed here. (Reuter.)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1. Fighting continues at Sveaborg. A squadron has arrived at Helsinki, where a general strike has been proclaimed. Deputy Herzenstein, a rich Jew, who was a partisan of expropriation, has been assassinated in Finland. (Havas.)

SITUATION IN TEHRAN.

GRAND VIZIER APPOINTED.

TEHRAN, August 1. Mushir El Dowleh has been appointed Grand Vizier. The bazaars are closed, and business is at a complete stand-still. The 13,000 refugees at the British Legation persist in their demands for reforms. (Reuter.)

KING AND KAISER.

MEETING THIS MONTH.

LONDON, August 1. A meeting between King Edward and the Emperor William has been definitely arranged to take place in the middle of August at Castle Friedrichshof, the residence of the late Empress Frederick. (Reuter.)

TRANVAAL CONSTITUTION.

RECEPTION BY PRESS.

LONDON, August 1. The Liberal papers consider the Transvaal Constitution a fair compromise. The Unionist papers, with the exception of the "Daily Mail," are generally moderate in their criticisms, and believe that a British majority is assured if Britishers agree in a common policy. (Reuter.)

CAPE TOWN, August 1. The "Cape Times" is of opinion that the Constitution will bring relief to South Africa. The distribution of seats is better than was expected. (Reuter.)

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

PEKIN, August 1. The Chinese Customs authorities have already taken in hand various matters which were previously left to Sir Robert Hart's discretion, especially the assignment of foreign employes to stations. (Reuter.)

SPANISH ROYALTY AT COWES.

COWES, August 1. The King and Queen of Spain have arrived. (Reuter.)

DEATH OF FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.

PARIS, August 1. M. Rousse, member of the Academy, is dead. (Havas.)

SPORT.

LONDON, August 1. Goodwood Plate.—1. Winwick; 2. Sandboy; 3. St. Wulfram. Cricket.—Kent beat Surrey by 164 runs. Essex beat Middlesex by 7 wickets. (Reuter.)

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT) London, July 27.

The Money Market.

When we state that the most important thing of the week in the money market has been the outflow of somewhat less than half a million for holiday makers' purposes, it will be understood that practically there is no change in the situation. Nor can we see any reason to alter our view that the market will continue to show conspicuous ease for some time to come. The quieting down of affairs in Russia has apparently removed the only likely upsetting influence, and there appears absolutely nothing in front of us of a disturbing nature as regards this market, at any rate, until the crops have moved in America, for which purpose the Americans still talk of importing English gold. But it is very unlikely, with their present indebtedness, that they will be foolish enough to raise rates here, as this would inevitably lead to the refusal to continue their loans. The Secretary of the Treasury has it in his power to do all that is needful for any disturbance of the market, and he has shown his desire to do this by his recent action in the matter of the Panama Canal Bonds, so that this appears to be sufficient guarantee that no trouble is in store for us from that quarter. Assuming this to be the case, a considerable period of cheap money would appear to be in view, and must inevitably lead to a large appreciation in the price of gilt-edged securities, which is so much desired from all points. It would even seem that this is being realised in the inner ring of finance, as the tone of the market for these securities during the last two days has shown a complete change for the better.

The rumours of difficulties among financial houses have been finally set at rest, and were evidently based on absolutely no foundation of fact. On the other hand, for many years past there probably never was a time in which business both in the country and in its centre was in a more thoroughly sound and healthy condition. The large increased dividends paid by the banks, the railways, and industrial concerns generally must lead to increased investment, and there is reason to believe that when the public have large funds to invest in the future they will choose a safer class of investments than those in which they risked their money during the last period of prosperity. The future, therefore, of all sound securities is more secure than for a long time past.

The discount houses are charging 3 per cent. for two months' and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills, and money at call with the banks is also commanding 3 to 3½. On the present settlement, which takes place to-day, money is so plentiful as to be hardly loanable.

The Stock Markets.

The arbitrary act of the Tsar in suppressing the Duma, an act which has been universally condemned as impolitic and likely to be attended with disastrous consequences, has had just that effect upon the markets which might have been expected. For the first few hours of the announcement of the news demoralisation reigned, Russian bonds and gilt-edged securities being the chief sufferers. The panic was only short-lived, however. As is well-known, this climax was by no means unexpected, and the slump in Russian bonds last week-end was accepted as an indication that the Stock Exchange recognized that matters had come to a head. It was generally felt that the sooner the Autocracy made its intentions known, the sooner would the crisis be over. Moreover, the fact that up to the present the dissolution of the Parliament has not been followed by any serious trouble in Russia helped to revive confidence, and even the bonds have shown a substantial improvement during the latter part of the week. Indeed, it is thought in many quarters that the action of the Government may lead to a workable understanding.

In the circumstances, however, active public business was out of the question. The future is too uncertain to allow of much outside support being forthcoming, for there is among other sections a feeling that the present state of quietness in Russia may be only the calm that inevitably precedes the storm. Nevertheless, it is very satisfactory to be able to report an increasingly firm tone in all sections. Yesterday, in fact, markets were quite buoyant. The most remarkable feature of a somewhat eventful week has been the welcome revival in the Kaffir market. Truly, as Mr. Bernard Shaw says, "You never can tell." The spectacle, in these days, of the mining section leading the way to a general recovery is sufficiently rare to be considered almost an anomaly.

The carry-over has been effected without any difficulty, the account in nearly every quarter being extremely light. Some of the big houses, it is true, were rather nervous about carrying over the scrip of the new Russian loan, but this was eventually concluded at rates varying from 4 to 6 per cent., the latter rate being exacted in only a limited number of cases.

Consols.

Under the influence of the Russian scare the gilt-edged market was very depressed, and at one time Consols touched the lowest price of the year, 86½. As the tone became less nervous, however, the quotation for the premier security gradually improved, and closes firm to-night at 87½. Several of the other first-class securities have also advanced, Indian Threes having put on a full point.

Foreign Bonds.

Upon the announcement of the suppression of the Duma, all support was withdrawn from the international market, and Russian bonds sustained an immediate and serious decline. The depression continued throughout Tuesday, the Fours dropping to 68½, a loss of 9 points

on last Friday's low level, and this year's loan to 12½ discount. There has since been a substantial recovery, and the Fours have improved to 73½, the new loan being also steady at 8½ discount. Japanese, after being dull, are now firm, and one or two of the issues are slightly higher.

Home Rails.

There are several additional home railway dividend returns to announce, most of which have been received by the market with satisfaction. The Lancashire and Yorkshire increases its rate from 3½ to 4 per cent. per annum, this being the best for any June half-year since 1900. The South Eastern distribution is at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, against ½ per cent. 12 months ago. The Chatham pays £2.17 per cent. on its First Preference stock, as compared with 2½ per cent. The London and South Western maintains its rate of 4 per cent., and places £20,000, whereas last year no allocation to reserve was made. There was some disappointment that the Great Central is only distributing 2 per cent. on the 1889 Preference stock, the market having expected something like 3½ per cent. On the 1881 Preference the dividend is increased from 3 to 5 per cent. The Central London and Waterloo and City dividends remain unchanged at 4 and 3 per cent. respectively, but that of the City and South London is ½ higher at 2½. The North Staffordshire rate is also increased by a similar amount to 4 per cent. The North Eastern announces a dividend of 5½ per cent., an increase of ½, and the amount carried forward is increased by £20,651.

The home railway market has derived considerable strength from these returns, and the shares have been actively dealt in. Quotations are very appreciably better on balance.

Americans.

Some weakness was noticeable in the American railway market as a result of the death of Mr. Russell Sage, but the determined buying of the shares by Wall Street—due to a desire to prevent the Russian trouble from becoming a bear influence—speedily dispelled the gloom, and for the greater part of the week the tone has been firm. Union Pacifics have again received active support, and the closing price to-night shows an advance of no less than 5 points at 155½. Chicago-Milwaukee also have had a further upward move, and at 187½ are considerably better on the week.

It is being more and more recognised that there is a good future for these shares, in view of the excellent agricultural and cotton crop prospects, and the continually improving state of trade throughout the country. With steadier money conditions, the advance in American railway stocks is bound to be rapid.

Egyptians.

There has been absolutely nothing doing in the Egyptian market, and prices have hardly moved. National Bank of Egypt are unchanged at 25½, and Agricultural Bank at 9½. The Debentures of the latter are a little easier at 92½. Delta Ordinary are quoted 16½, and the Deferred 96-8, although these quotations are quite nominal. Delta Preference are round about 11½, and Delta Land and Investment, after being 3½ buyers, close 3½. Egyptian Estates have been a good market, and at one time were 1½ buyers, but they close a shade easier at 1½. New Egyptian are 1½. Corporation of Western Egypt 3½ premium, and Union Foncière 6½. Bank of Abyssinia are still ½ discount, without any business passing. Bank of Roumania at 10 keep steady, but there is hardly any business doing in them. Daira Sugar are very firm at 5, and Land Banks at 8½. Salt and Soda and Egyptian Markets at 1½ and 1½ are quite unmentioned.

Mining.

The South African market has developed quite a substantial recovery since our last, and although it is doubtless the fact that this is largely due to professional buying, it is none the less satisfactory that the operations should have been so effective. It certainly indicates a complete change of tone, and augurs well for the future. To dealers, who have had to undergo a long period of depression, the revival this week has been very welcome, and they have displayed some of their old-time cheerfulness. Most of the shares have steadily advanced, and Rand Mines, East Rand, Goldfields, Modderfontein, and South African Gold Mines are all up about ½.

The professional buying referred to is no doubt due to their confidence in the report of the Government Commission.

The improvement in Kaffirs has been responsible for a very satisfactory upward movement in Egyptian mining shares. Nile Valleys have had a sharp rise of 3s. to 8s., and Egyptian Mines have put on 2s. to 3s. 9d. United Africans are ½ higher at 7½.

The closing prices to-night are as follow:

Abyssinia Bank	9 ½	—	½	dis.
Agricultural Bank	9 ½	—	½	dis.
Preferred	9 ½	—	10	½
3 ½ o/o Bonds	92 ½	—	93	—
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	12 ½	—	13 ½	—
Central Egypt Exploration Co.	—	—	—	—
Credit Foncier d'Egypte	15	—	16	—
Corporation of Western Egypt	—	—	—	—
Daira Sugar 4 o/o Debentures	4 ½	—	5 ½	—
Daira Sanieh Ordinary	16 ½	—	17	—
Deferred	—	—	96	—
Delta Preference	11 ½	—	12	—
Deferred	10	—	13	—
Delta Lands	3 ½	—	—	—
Egyptian Estates	1 ½	—	—	—
Estates Deferred	9	—	11	—
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	3/6	—	4/	—
Egyptian Trust & Investment	1 ½	—	—	—
Land and General Trust	—	—	—	—
Options	1 ½	—	—	—
Eridia	—	—	—	—
Fatira	—	—	—	—
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company	1 ½	—	—	—
Land Bank of Egypt	8 ½	—	—	—
Mysore Reefs	1/	—	2/	—
New Egyptian Company	1 ½	—	—	—
National Bank	25 ¼	—	—	—
Nile Valley	7/6	—	8/6	—
Block "E"	—	—	—	—
North Nile Valley	1/6	—	2/6	—
Salt & Soda	1	—	—	—
Sudan Exploration	1/	—	2/	—
Sudan Gold	—	—	—	—
Um Rus Gold Mine	—	—	—	—
United African Exploration	—	—	—	—
Union Foncière d'Egypte	6	—	—	—
Union Investment & Agency	—	—	—	—
Egyptian Markets	1 ½	—	—	—
Egyptian Sudan Mines	—	—	—	—

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ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 25.

Captain and Brevet Major M. Lowndes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on absorption, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion at Buttevant, where he has joined and taken over the command of a company.

The reserve squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons is preparing a draft of men to join the 5th Dragoon Guards in South Africa.

The home battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps have received orders to prepare a large draft to join the 1st Battalion at an early date.

It is understood that the battleship Dreadnought, which is completing at Portsmouth, will be ready for commissioning well within the time allowed by the Admiralty. The armament of the ship is being prepared with unremitting energy, though a little delay has arisen in mounting the two guns of the port side barbette. These are the only big guns that have not been put in position. The two after barbettes have been placed one behind the other, so that the guns of the more forward one will not be able to fire over the other, as has been freely asserted in an official description. The gun fire of the ship when finished will thus be six guns firing ahead and a similar number astern, with eight guns on either beam. The vessel's two tripod masts have been shipped, and form a striking contrast to the ordinary masts of a warship, being somewhat ungainly and awkward in appearance. They are of different sizes, the heavier one being placed amidships. This carries a big fire-control station, and to the mast will be attached the gear for the wireless telegraphy gear. The second mast, which is placed aft, is also fitted with a fire control station.

The Admiralty issued last night a memorandum explanatory of the programme of new constructions for 1905-6, with details not included in the Navy Estimates for 1905-6. Among the details given are the principal features of the Dreadnought design, which are now officially issued for the first time. The battleship's armament is given as ten 12-inch guns, twenty-seven 12-pounder quick-firing anti-torpedo boat guns, and five submerged torpedo tubes. In the arrangement of the armament adopted, six of the guns are mounted in pairs on the centre line of the ship. The remaining four guns are mounted in pairs on the broadside. Thus eight 12-inch guns (80 per cent. of the main armament) can be fired from either broadside, and four or possibly six 12-inch guns, or 60 per cent. of the main armament, can be fired simultaneously ahead or astern. In view of the possibilities of modern torpedo craft, and considering especially the chances of torpedo attack towards the end of an action, the anti-torpedo boat guns are separated as widely as possible from one another, so that the whole of them shall not be disabled by one or two heavy shells. Special attention has been given to safeguarding the ship from destruction by underwater explosion. The question of the best type of propelling machinery was most thoroughly considered by the committee of naval and scientific experts, and the memorandum states that there was no difficulty in arriving at a decision to adopt the turbine propulsion from the point of view of sea-going speed only. The point that chiefly occupied the committee was the question of providing sufficient stopping and turning power for purposes of quick and easy manoeuvring; and after experiments it was considered that all requirements in this respect promised to be fully met by the adoption of turbine machinery. The speed designed for the Dreadnought is 21 knots, and the coal bunker capacity is 2,700 tons. With this amount of coal she will be able to steam about 5,800 sea miles at economical speed, and about 3,500 at 18½ knots, after allowance has been made for bad weather and for a small amount of coal left in the bunkers. The total estimated cost of the Dreadnought as revised, including guns, is given as £1,797,497.

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SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

This following is the result of yesterday's regatta:

CLASS I.
Boat. Start. Finish. Sailed by.
H. M. S. H. M. S.

1 We Two 3.04.14 4.24.15 C. Foster
2 Madeleine 3.08.14 4.26.09 A. Grafton
3 Nanine 3.01.40 4.27.40 J. Roberts
Tier el Mina 3.02.08 4.28.32 Capt. Borg
Sans Pareille 3.23.12 4.30.22 F. Ott
Delikanli 3.00.02 4.31.16 Mrs. Macaulay
L'Aiglon 3.14.07 4.32.23 J. Chini
Minnie 3.12.05 4.32.50 Sagh. Trelawney
Idea 3.04.17 4.33.09 J. Fraser
Leman 3.12.11 4.33.27 R. L. Delaquis
Anne Marie 3.00.45 4.38.24 J. C. Wilcox
Coot 3.04.12 4.42.43 H. R. C. Blagden

CLASS II.
Boat. Start. Finish. Sailed by.
H. M. S. H. M. S.

1 Gumrook 3.43.22 4.57.50 S. P. Macaulay
2 Akaba 3.30.58 5.00.27 Sagh. Phillips
3 Maer 3.45.18 5.01.00 T. Ralli
I-kandariyeh 3.47.15 5.04.15 H. Fender
Ram Sagh 3.52.11 5.04.20 Grafton Bey
Calypso 3.47.16 5.08.50 O. Werner
The wind was fresh from the N.N.W. There was an exceedingly good attendance in Class I., and everyone of the entrants completed the course. The Calypso carried away her jib, which no doubt accounted for her coming in last.

CRICKET.

The following account of the Boulaq Railway Institute Cricket Club's doings during July is taken from the All Saints' Church magazine:—
The matches played by the Institute during July provided nothing very sensational, the chief feature of an uneventful month's cricket being the superb all-round play of M. T. Smith. This player has figured as batsman, bowler, and wicket keeper, and has been highly successful in all three positions. In fact, he was the only one of the old players to do himself justice. Two very capable players have been found in Messrs. E. Sealey and W. Cadman. The former is a bowler of no small merit, while the latter is an extremely useful batsman. Mr. F. de Costa, though not so successful with the bat as usual, captained the team as well as it could possibly be done, and the Institute were fortunate when they secured his services. Not once during the whole month have the R.I.C.C. been able to put a strong team in the field, and only on one occasion did they win. On the 8th August, Rev. J. T. Burns returns from England, and with him as captain, it is to be hoped that the R.I.C.C. will improve their fairly good position.

On Friday, 29th June, the corporals 1st Lancashire Regt. visited Guesiret Badane. The home team batted first and were all out for 83; T. Smith making top score with a careful 23. The soldiers made such a good start that 33 were up for one wicket, but so well did Smith and Riley bowl that the remaining nine fell for the addition of only 18 runs, the R.I.C.C. thus winning by 32.

On Friday, 6th July, "C" Squadron, 6th Dragoon Guards, came down to play the R.I.C.C., and batting first, ran up 165 for only 5 wickets. The Institute have more than once lost a game by bad fielding, but never have they given a more inglorious display than in this match. Catch after catch was dropped and the throwing in was terribly erratic. The visitors declared at the above-mentioned score. The Institute didn't do much when batting, the only noteworthy features being the batting of Cadman and the careful play of E. Sealey, which enabled the Institute to effect a draw.

Another draw was the result of the match with the Military Police. The Railway men, who batted first, gave a good exhibition. The hero of the match was T. Smith, who batted for eighty minutes. His innings of 54 not out was absolutely faultless. The total was 128. The first six wickets of the Police fell in quick succession but by careful play, the two men who were partnered for the seventh, kept in till time, the score being 85.

The Institute lost to the Sergts. King's Royal Rifle Corps on Friday, 20th July. The Sergts. took first knock and were all out for 76. E. Sealey bowled very well indeed, disposing of five batsmen for only 21 runs. The home team only managed to score 48, the Sergts. thus winning by 28 runs.

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